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U.S. AND BRITISH TROOPS PENETRATE GORIZIA AREA

Step Taken by Alexander When Tito Refuses to Withdraw From Venizia Ciulia

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—American 5th army and British 8th army troops moved east and north today from the Isonzo River and the coastal road of Trieste into new positions in the Gorizia area in what the AP dispatch called a "peaceful penetration" of the hilly country overlooking their former positions, according to a Trieste dispatch.

The report said that the troop movements were under way from Udine southward to a point below Gorizia. The action was ordered by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, after Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch rejected his demand that the Yugoslav occupation forces be withdrawn from Venizia Ciulia.

The report further stated that the Yugoslav troops offered no opposition in the areas visited by the Allied troops, but it is regarded as significant that the Allied penetration eastward followed a conference yesterday between the Yugoslav commander at Gorizia and the American commander.

The British radio, meanwhile, said that Field Marshal Alexander had gone to Trieste with Major General Alfred M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff of the United States 5th army.

Denies Trieste Negotiation
Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 22.—The Yugoslav Telegraph Service has denied that the Belgrade Government issued a statement over the Belgrade radio saying that Yugoslavia might negotiate with Italy before the peace conference over the Trieste dispute.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the withdrawal of Yugoslav troops from the Austrian province of Carenthia is continuing without any hitch. Already, Marshal Tito's Occupation Headquarters has been removed from the port of Trieste but both British and partisan military forces still remain in the Adriatic port city.

An Allied spokesman today declared that the situation in his area has definitely eased and added that there are indications of an early solution of the problem. British and American forces are using a small part of Trieste port facilities to send supplies to their troops in southern Austria.

RUMANIANS ARE SENTENCED

29 War Criminals Including Two Generals Given Death Penalty

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The Rumanian People's Court today sentenced 29 war criminals to death and further eight accused were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and the loss of civil rights, the Rumanian radio announced tonight.

Among those sentenced to death were General Constantin Trestioreanu, who was charged with murdering civilians in Odessa, and General Corne Calotescu, former Governor of Northern Bukovina, accused of creating a ghetto for the Jews.

Denmark Bars Swedes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—The Danish Liberation Movement has composed a blacklist of 3,000 Swedes regarded as pro-German elements who will be excluded from entry into Denmark, according to a report of the Swedish paper, Afton Tidningen dated today.

Among those on the blacklist are the president of the Japan-Swedish Society and members of the General Staff of the Swedish Army.

Soviets Seize Jews' Funds

Domei

ZURICH, May 21.—The Soviet forces in Budapest recently broke into the Swedish Legation there and confiscated the funds kept in the Legation by Hungarian Jews, according to a May 18 Stockholm dispatch to the Swiss News Service. The report added that nothing had been heard of the Swedish Minister at Belgrade since February.

Fascist Leader Arrested

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—Rosiori, leader of the Italian Fascist Party, was arrested today by cavalry police of the Bonomi Government on the charge of having punished many anti-Fascists, their supporters and American and British war prisoners, according to a Rome dispatch.

Alexander's Address To Troops in Trieste Called Threat of War

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—While the serious conflict over the occupation of Trieste by Yugoslav troops remained unsolved, the Yugoslav Communist newspaper, Bobra, unexpectedly broke its silence today and described Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's message to his troops in the Trieste area as a "threat of war," according to the Belgrade radio report. The Bobra said: "There is no need to be especially astute on reading Alexander's message to his officers in which he draws attention to the problems now facing us. That message represents a threat of war toward our country." The paper added that Alexander's message has caused "dissatisfaction and surprise in our country."

SYRIA SUPPORTS PROTEST FILED BY LEVANT STATES

Parliament Holds Session and Appeals for Assistance From Arab Troops

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 22.—The Syrian Chamber in a secret session last night backed up the Governments of Syria and Lebanon in their protest against the reinforcement of the French garrison, according to a Damascus report.

It said that the Syrian members of Parliament demanded immediate action and have appealed for help from Arab troops.

Acting Syrian Prime Minister Jamil Mardam stated that France's action in sending more troops tended to infringe Syrian sovereignty. He confirmed that Syria had sent word to her Arab allies and to the great Powers after a French proposal for securing France's interest in the Levant among them a demand for airdromes in Syria and ports in the Levant States. The French Government, he said, gives its reason for sending more troops to the Levant in order to maintain order and to establish an intermediate base for operations in the Far East.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the secretary general of the Arab League has condemned the French action, while Iraq has asked for a meeting of the League, and her Prime Minister sent her fullest support of the protest of Syria and Lebanon.

Arabs Score France

Special

LISBON, May 22.—The first move toward intervention by the Arab League in the dispute between France and the Levant states was made by Abdual Rahman Azzam Bey, Secretary General of the Arab League in Cairo, according to a London dispatch.

In a statement supporting the attitude of Syria and Lebanon, the report said, he stated that the Council of the Arab League would meet if it was necessary to take action although originally it had not been intended to summon a meeting of the Council until after the San Francisco Conference.

"The Arab states backed by public opinion of the whole Moslem world will stand for liberty and self-determination," Azzam Bey declared.

Meanwhile an official statement issued in Paris today announced that the contingent of French troops stationed in Syria and Lebanon is being somewhat strengthened. Acting Syrian Prime Minister Jamil Mardam is expected to make a full report in the Syrian Chamber on the situation and the Lebanon Chamber is to discuss the position today.

FRENCH STAND LUKEWARM

Not Keen on Trusteeship Due to Situation in Indo-China

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The French delegation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco is not showing a positive attitude toward the international trusteeship formula and this reveals that France is not sure of the restoration of her ruling power in French Indo-China, according to a report from that city.

Regarding the French lukewarm attitude toward the trusteeship issue, Lothinger, authority on the Far East and member of the U.S. Foreign Relations Society, made the following statement today:

"The De Gaulle Government is afraid of not being accorded controlling privileges in French Indo-China. Among some French statesmen they are actually thinking of self-government in French Indo-China, but the Government has no intention of according independence to that country. Should France support the independence movement now rising in Indo-China, she will gloss over her defeat in her struggle against Germany. The French attitude toward the leaders of the independent movement in Indo-China may bring about serious results.

"China also is greatly interested in strengthening the economic relations with French Indo-China," he continued, "China may demand free ports or free territory within French Indo-China or the construction of international naval bases there in view of the importance of naval defense."

MINOR NATIONS DEBATE VETO ISSUE AT 'FRISCO

Majority Oppose to Extensive Power Given to 'Big 5'; British Stand Clarified

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The bitter veto controversy which is dividing the United Nations Conference approached its crisis today as the small and middle Powers mobilized their strength for a showdown with the "big-five" and experts endeavored to iron out the differences of the interpretation of the veto powers to be given to the great nations in the league charter, according to a Reuter's dispatch from San Francisco.

The question at issue, the report said, is whether any of the "big-five" shall have the power to prevent the International Security Council from proceeding to conciliatory action and peaceful settlement of disputes in addition to the generally accepted veto on actual action through military measures.

Although the majority of the small Powers are opposed to the extensive veto power being given to the "big-five," the present controversy has arisen largely because of the lack of clarity of the Dumbarton Oaks draft and the Yalta protocol as to the exact spheres within which the great Powers have the right of veto.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, and in Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's absence the leader of the British delegation, last week made it clear that Britain was opposed to the great Powers being able to veto discussion and investigation of disputes. Britain accepts the position that the great Powers should be able to veto recommendation and action but regards freedom of discussion and investigation as vital to the direction of world public opinion in support of peace and security. No formal objection has so far been raised by either the Russian or American delegations against this interpretation.

Reports of disagreement with it by the Russians, however, have been so persistent both in press and in the conference lobbies that specific clarification in the agreed statement by the "big-five" has now been asked by the small Powers. It is regarded as probable that one of these will suggest that the insertion be made in the charter to make it clear exactly what matters for discussion by the International Security Council are subject to veto and what are not. It is not expected that actual vote will be taken on the veto issue until the "big-five" agreed statement has been produced.

Rap Veto Power
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 22.—The smaller nations at the United Nations Conference want relinquishment by the permanent Security Council members of their veto power, according to a San Francisco report.

It was disclosed that Norway and South Africa have decided to support the United States, Russia, Britain, Chungking and France on the veto issue. However, the Argentine delegates took the point of view of the smaller nations in urging that the sponsoring Powers of the conference give up their veto power.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of States, said today that the Steering Committee will complete the drafting of the World Security Charter in about two weeks.

Another San Francisco report said that Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, will preside over the conference later this week when Stettinius expects to be in Washington to confer with President Truman. Stettinius stated that he will meet the President to discuss a wide variety of questions which are not connected with the San Francisco Conference.

Gallant War Deeds of 8 Army Air Heroes Are Brought to His Majesty's Knowledge

The citations granted to Sergeant Kunio Uzawa, Corporal Goro Yomura, Sublieutenants Shoji Miki and Kazujiro Hoshi, Sergeant-Major Rikio Hayashi, Corporal Tsuneo Okumura, Sergeant Takashi Amachi and Sergeant-Major Tomoyoshi Hata of the Army Special Attack Corps in recognition of their unparalleled achievements in ramming the enemy warships in the Philippine area, fully manifesting the true mettle of Japanese fighting men, have been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Wednesday.

The text of the announcement in full follows:

Sergeant Uzawa of the Banda Unit and Corporal Yomura of the Wakazakura Unit of the Army Special Attack Corps conducting ramming attacks against the enemy warships off Dulag during twilight on December 20, 1944 sank one large enemy transport and heavily damaged another of an unidentified type. Sublieutenants Miki and Hoshi and Sergeant-Major Hayashi of the Tesshin Unit and Corporal Okumura of the Kyokko Unit and Sergeant Amachi of the Shinshu Unit contacting a group of enemy warships in the waters south of Mindoro Island set afire one enemy transport and inflicted heavy losses on the others by ramming action on December 29, 1944. Sergeant-Major Hata of the Koka Unit contacting a large enemy transport near San Jose sometime after 7 p.m. on December 30, 1944, damaged and set ablaze the enemy vessel by ramming action.

TRUMAN TELLS CONGRESS OF LEND-LEASE OPERATION

Avers Law Must Be Continued To Prosecute War Against Japan

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—President Harry Truman submitted a report to Congress today on Lend-Lease operations in the first quarter of the current year, according to a dispatch from Washington.

According to the report the Lend-Lease goods supplied to Chungking and India in the same period amounted to $193,430,000, representing 9.5 per cent of the total American Lend-Lease shipments in the period of from January 1 to the end of March of the current year.

The total of Lend-Lease goods which had been shipped to Chungking and India since March 31, 1941, when the Lend-Lease Act went into operation, till the close of March of the current year amounted to $2,023,339,000 or 6.9 per cent of the total Lend-Lease shipments. It was added that 43 per cent of these Lend-Lease materials had been shipped to Chungking and India in the last one year.

In his letter accompanying the report to Congress President Truman stated as follows:

"For the purpose of leading the present war to an early and complete termination as well as saving the lives of our officers and men we must develop an overwhelming armed power. We must continue the Lend-Lease and Reverse-Lend-Lease in order to attain this purpose.

"The United States, Britain, France, Holland and other countries, in collaboration with Chungking, must prosecute the war against Japan with all their might. Through the operation of the Lend-Lease and Reverse-Lend-Lease the present prolonged and costly war will greatly be shortened.

"In the plans for the strengthening of munitions production and Lend-Lease goods you will find that the armed strength of the United States and Britain in the war against Japan will further be augmented.

"It is a gigantic undertaking to defeat Japan unconditionally, demanding us to concentrate our total power on it. The Lend-Lease and Reverse-Lend-Lease will be continued as effective arms in the Pacific war.

"Since March 31, 1941 the United States, through the Lend-Lease Law, supplied Britain and other countries with arms, explosive compounds, agricultural and industrial products, ships and so forth amounting to the huge sum of $38,971,797,000. In return for these the United States, as Reverse-Lend-Lease received goods from these countries amounting to about $1,000,000,000, up to January 1 this year.

"By the termination of the European War it has become possible for the United States to strengthen her offensive against Japan. Supplies of materials for the war area in East Asia will considerably increase."

Large-Scale Aid Stressed
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—President Harry Truman, in presenting the 19th report on Lend-Lease to Congress today, said that Lend-Lease must continue on a scale which would permit the building up of overwhelming power which alone could save American and Allied lives and bring the Pacific War to an early end, a Washington dispatch reports. Reconversion plans in the United States, Britain, and Canada were being coordinated so that each country would bear its full share in the Pacific War burden, he said.

Britain had not utilized Lend-Lease supplies in her export trade, Truman added, explaining that during the war Britain's export trade had declined drastically, while that of the United States had not fallen substantially. In fact, he said, in certain areas United States exports had increased above the prewar level. The Lend-Lease report indicates that up to the end of March of this year, Britain had received £3,194,000,000 in Lend-Lease supplies from the United States; while up to the end of 1944 Britain had sent £838,000,000 in supplies and services to the United States as Reverse-Lend-Lease, and another £500,000,000 in aid to other Allies, including the Soviet Union and China.

The report made no mention about further Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union.

AMERICANS ARE WORRIED OVER OKINAWA FIGHTING

Heavy Losses, Particularly From 'Kamikaze' Attacks Stressed by N.Y. Paper

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The deadlock and the heavy losses in the Okinawa operations appear to be causing great repercussions in the United States.

Today's New York Herald Tribune declared in this connection:

"The American forces in the Okinawas are inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese but the fighting still rages fiercely. According to the calculations of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, the American forces have sacrificed in the land and supporting operations in the Okinawa area 8,310 men killed and over 22,000 men wounded since March 18.

"Losses sustained by our fleet, including the aircraft carrier Franklin, are not light. According to the Navy Office's announcement concerning the Kamikaze attacks, it is clear that such weird war tactics are not only nuisance attacks. It must be kept in mind that far greater sacrifices will be demanded of us in the future Okinawa fighting and that there is every likelihood of there being losses equal to or greater than the loss of the Franklin in the drive on the raid to Tokyo.

"We believe that the American public will accept such losses as they accepted the great losses at the time of the outbreak of hostilities and the far greater losses sustained in the war in Europe. In war, not everything works out according to plan. An enemy with a strong war spirit can check our plans through unpredictable means and sometimes achieve results beyond all expectation. It would be foolish to ignore this. It may not be far wrong to consider that such an eventuality is now taking shape in the Pacific.

"Our forces, with the mechanical superiority of the United States, have created a new weapon in the combined sea and land attacks with carrier-based aircraft as the core. The Japanese forces are not confronting these forces through ordinary measures, but are launching out on an unprecedented form of attack, as a result of which the American forces are being compelled to alter their original plans. The fierce fighting on land and the Kamikaze attacks form a combination which is increasing the American losses, so that we are up against a stiff problem."

'Special Attacks' Feared
By Arrangement With the Asahi

SOUTHERN BASE, May 20.—The death-dealing strategy of the Japanese Special Attack Units, whose members serve their country through their brave death, has increased in intensity since the commencement of the Okinawa fighting. To the American forces, this is a problem of far greater importance than the death of their President.

On December 24, 1944, the New Delhi radio announced that there is nothing to be afraid of because there is no such thing as a special attack corps, as stated by the Japanese Forces. While resorting to such measures to prevent the decline of their forces' morale, the enemy military leaders held secret conferences repeatedly at which they concocted plans through which to deal with the greatly feared Japanese Special Attack Corps.

In the face of the current Okinawa operations, the enemy leaders are concocting various means, all of them meaningless, through which to counteract the special attack threat. One of the means they have tried is to stretch netting along the sides of their warships. On February 10, the enemy announced that warcraft were saved from Japanese air attacks through such a contraption. Another means they have resorted to is to shoot their anti-aircraft shells into the water instead of into the air, so as to create screens of spray around their ships. On March 3, the San Francisco radio declared that a plan had been worked out to escape from the Japanese flying bombs by causing warcraft to train all their guns on the water in order to raise spray screens.

As to the question of whether such means have been effective or not, it is to be noted that the best means of judging it is to see the continued heavy enemy losses. The enemy announced that in their air attack on Tokyo on May 16, the Japanese employed rocket planes. This is another addition to the headaches caused the enemy by the Japanese special attack planes.

2 DIPLOMATIC VETERANS ANNOUNCED AS ADVISERS

Yoshizawa and Kawagoe to Succeed Arita, Yamakawa And Honda, Cabinet Reveals

The appointment of two diplomatic advisers to the Foreign Office in the person of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, and Shigeru Kawagoe, former Ambassador to China, was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday. Simultaneously, the resignation of Hachiro Arita, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa and Kumataro Honda from diplomatic advisership was made public.

Mr. Yoshizawa is 72 years old. During his long diplomatic career, he has filled many important posts, including that of Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, Director of the Asia Bureau and concurrently head of the Europe and America Bureau, Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Ambassador to France, Foreign Minister and others. He was appointed a member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination. Later, he was dispatched to the Dutch East Indies as Special Envoy and also to French Indo-China in the same capacity. Mr. Yoshizawa's name is well known in connection with the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet basic treaty following negotiations with Ley Karakhan. He is one of the senior contemporary diplomats.

Mr. Kawagoe, a classmate of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at the Seventh Higher School, is 65 years old. He served as diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office, when Mr. Togo was Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet. At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, Mr. Kawagoe was Ambassador to China. He has spent most of his diplomatic life in China, where he occupied the posts of Consul General at Kirin, Tsingtao and Tientsin. Mr. Kawagoe also once served as First Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin.

Kamimura Appointed Envoy

Shinichi Kamimura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, under date of May 23, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and ordered to proceed to Manchoukuo. Along with this shift, the transfer of Yoshiro Ando, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Ministry, to the post of Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office was announced.

Mr. Ando's position in the East Asiatic Affairs Ministry has been taken over by Arata Sugiwara, Director of the China Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry, while Suehatsu Umekita, Counselor of the Embassy in Peking, has succeeded Mr. Sugiwara.

Denmark Notifies Japan

Lars P. Tillitse, Danish Minister to Tokyo, called on Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at the Foreign Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and formally notified the latter of Denmark's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan.

Firm 3-Point Demand Sent U.S. Government On Awa Maru Sinking

The Foreign Office revealed on Wednesday that in another note to the United States Government on the Awa Maru case, the Japanese Government under date of May 16 demanded firstly, that the United States Government apologize to the Japanese Government for the criminal sinking, secondly, that the United States Government punish those responsible for the crime and to inform the Japanese Government thereof, and thirdly, that the United States Government pay indemnities for the loss of lives of the crew and passengers, for injury done to the survivors and for the loss of the vessel and of the goods on board. The note was sent through the good offices of the Swiss Government. It is recalled that a protest on the sinking had been lodged by the Japanese Government with the United States Government under date of April 25.

NIPPON AA GUNS DOWN 4 B-29'S AND DAMAGE 4

Raiders Drop Mines in Kammon Strait; B-34 Attacks Ship In Suruga Bay

More than 20 B-29's, either singly or in small formations, appeared over the Bungo Channel and the vicinity of west Shikoku at about 12:20 a.m. on Wednesday. The enemy planes flew over Oita Prefecture, the Suwo Strait, western Yamaguchi Prefecture, the Kammon area and strategic points in North Kyushu.

Japanese AA guns downed four of the raiding planes, one unconfirmed, and damaged four others.

No damage was caused by the enemy, but in the Kammon Strait mines were dropped.

At about 5:40 a.m. another B-29 appeared over the southwestern area of Shikoku. It flew over the Bungo Channel, Kokuto Peninsula, the Suwo Strait and thence over western Yamaguchi out to the western sea area before fleeing by way of the Bungo Channel.

One B-29 passed over the Iyo Strait from the southwestern tip of Shikoku and then flew toward the Japan Sea by way of Hagi in Yamaguchi around 5 a.m. on Tuesday. Then reversing its course it appeared over the Bungo Channel from the direction of Oita Prefecture and fled.

Meanwhile, one B-34, apparently from Yiojima, penetrated the sky over Suruga Bay at about 9 a.m. on Tuesday. The raider attacked a Japanese ship before fleeing. No damage was inflicted, however, on the boat.

Carrying out a reconnaissance flight, four large enemy planes appeared singly over the sea area southwest of southern Chosen from about 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Tuesday. However, without dropping any bombs, the enemy fled to the south.

STIFF FIGHTING ON TARAKAN

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 22.—The fighting in the Tarakan war area rose to a high pitch of intensity on May 16 with the launching of the enemy offensive operations. Although the enemy forces are attacking with all types of guns, they have not been able to pierce the Japanese front-line positions. The Japanese Forces are firmly holding their positions north of the airfield and in the oilfield area, besides bleeding the enemy increasingly in shock attacks.

Three weeks have passed already since the enemy landing. Despite their overwhelming war materials and their forces, several times the number of the Japanese Forces, the enemy has been able to occupy but a tenth of the island. Due to the Japanese shock attacks, the enemy is unable to carry out repairs on the airfield and the oilfields, with the result that they have been unable to make use of them yet. The enemy forces are being held in check by the Japanese Forces located deep in the jungles.

BURMA ENEMY THWARTED

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, May 22.—The enemy forces on the right bank of the Sittang River, reinforced and under the protection of intensive bombing and bombardment, made several attempts to cross the river, using many landing barges. Their persistent attempts, however, have been frustrated by the counter-attacks of the Japanese Forces who are strongly entrenched on the left bank. The enemy advancing eastward from Taungoo is now engaged in a furious battle with the Japanese Forces camped in mountains east of Taungoo.

AIR ASSAULTS CONTINUED ON U.S. INVASION FLEET

Enemy Warcraft Shell Isle in Nakagusuku Bay—American Troops Being Hit Hard

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 23.—Japanese Air Units attacked groups of enemy warships plying in the waters near the main Okinawa island and the airfields on the island before daybreak yesterday.

On the same day, enemy warships carried repeated bombardments against the isle in the western part of Nakagusuku Bay. Other enemy warships west of the southern tip of the main Okinawa island also carried out repeated bombardments.

On the afternoon of the same day, one special aircraft carrier damaged by Japanese Air Units in the waters west of Katena was seen fleeing.

Launch Surprise Attack

Domei

FRONTLINE AIR BASE, May 31.—One unit of the Shimbu Special Attack Corps surprise-attacked a group of enemy vessels anchored off Katena yesterday in spite of a heavy blanket of clouds. All planes carried out ramming attacks, but the exact details of the attack have not yet been confirmed.

Suffer Big Losses
By I. INOUYE
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH, May 23.—The enemy forces in the principal fighting zones on the main Okinawa island started an offensive on the Japanese positions in the various sectors in the eastern part of the island early on the morning of May 21. The Japanese troops, however, are repulsing the enemy everywhere.

In the present offensive the main force of the enemy has sustained big losses. However, in his desperate efforts to recover the existing adverse war situation the enemy landed men and materials by dispatching some 50 transports from the Kerama Islands to the Katena coast of the main Okinawa island on May 18 and 19. At the same time the enemy is speeding up the expansion of ground air bases.

There are at present about [illegible] large planes and 70 small planes in the North Airfield which is being used by the enemy, while 30 small planes have been massed at the Central Airfield.

The air base in Iye Island was made available about May 16 and on May 18 some 70 P 51 fighter planes were seen at the base. The enemy keeps some 40 seaplanes in the Kerama region.

In regard to the activities of enemy warships and transports around the Okinawa Islands, there were seen three battleships, three cruisers, 11 destroyers, 40 transports and some 50 other ships off Katena at 6 p.m. on May 20.

Besides the above, three cruisers, four destroyers and 16 landing boats were seen in Nakagusuku Bay, while one destroyer and three landing boats were seen off Itoman.

In the Minatogawa region four destroyers and 10 landing boats were seen, while in the Kerama region one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, eight destroyers, 19 transports and some 50 small boats were visible.

KITACHISHIMA UNDER FIRE

The enemy has begun to direct attacks against the Kitachishima Group with increasing frequency and vigor, carrying out repeated air bombings as well as three ship bombardments on May 20. The Japanese Garrison Units stationed in the area, however, maintaining an iron defense, gained signal results on that day by bringing down a number of enemy planes as well as repulsing the attacking warships.

At 9:10 a.m. on May 20, two B-34's coming from an easterly direction approached the area north of Horomushiro Strait by way of Shumushi Strait but [illegible] attacked by the Japanese they fled northeastward after being badly damaged.

At 4:30 p.m. the same day, seven P-25's in two formations penetrated over Shumushi Island and machine-gunned and bombed the Japanese positions. The Japanese Air Units there, immediately taking up the enemy challenge, downed four of the raiders while A-A guns damaged two planes.

At 6:30 p.m. the same day, a fleet of five light warships approaching Suribachi Bay on Horomushiro Island and directed gunfire toward the island. In a 20-minute battle the Japanese repulsed the enemy vessels.

CHURCHILL HITS ATTLEE FOR REJECTING PROPOSAL

Tells Labor Leader 'Conditions Under Which We Could Work Together No Longer Exist'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Prime Minister Churchill in a letter issued tonight told Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, who is the leader of the Labor Party, that "tolerable conditions under which we could work together no longer exist," according to a London dispatch. The letter gave no indication of the date of dissolution or the general election.

Churchill was replying to Attlee's rejection of his proposal that the coalition government should continue until the end of the Pacific war and his rejection of the proposal for a national referendum on whether the life of the present ten-year-old Parliament should be prolonged. Attlee had described the referendum proposal as a "Fascist device" and wanted a general election next autumn.

To this Churchill replied: "This would mean that from now until October, outside the Government and even within it, we should be continually preparing for the election. We have already suffered several months for this electioning atmosphere which I am sure is already affecting the administrative efficiency and might soon weaken the country before the world, at a time when above all others it should be strong."

The election is now generally expected in July and on this Churchill commented in his letter: "Opinions are much divided as to how the party advantage may lie between the July and October election and I regret the aspersions with which you have darkened this correspondence."

"I have concerned myself freely with trying to create tolerable conditions under which we could work together. It is clear from the tone of your letter and the feelings of your party that these no longer exist and it is odd that your should accompany so many unjust allegations with the earnest request that we should go on bickering together till autumn. Such process would not be a decent way of carrying on a British Government."

Affecting Foreign Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Prime Minister Churchill declared today that if the coalition government is to end this year, the election had better not be long delayed because Britain's dealings with her allies are being affected by what he feels is an uncertain political situation at home, says a London report. The Prime Minister added that he "wouldn't like to approach such weighty problems as the resettlement of Germany without being assured of the country's confidence in him."

Churchill's suggestion for an early election was sent to all non-Conservative party leaders. The Liberal Leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, has replied that his party preferred an autumn election, but is willing to consider supporting the coalition until the war against Japan is over.

Under the present parliamentary arrangement, and giving time for important measures the coalition government is anxious to pass, the election is likely to be held early in July. In that event, Churchill would advise the King to dissolve Parliament by three weeks from now and notice will be given this week. Then, the Prime Minister would form what is called a "caretaker" government until the dissolution.

"I agree," the Prime Minister declared, "that it was on the problems of the reconstruction of the economic life of the country that the party differences are most acute. But I am sure that continuous and uncertain arbitration would be harmful to the whole purpose for the recovery of our trade and the changeover in industry."

Meanwhile, the general opinion of London newspapers is that a summer election is inevitable.

July Election Likely

Special

LISBON, May 22.—The prospect of a July general election with the polling probably on July 5 or 11 drew nearer yesterday when weekend exchanges of letters between Prime Minister Churchill and other coalition party leaders were made known, according to a London dispatch.

In the meantime, uncertainties regarding the political situation and possibilities of an early election had a disturbing effect on the stock markets today. Industrials were widely marked down.

Radcliffe Quits Post

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Sir Cyril Radcliffe, British Director General of Information, has resigned his post, according to a London report.

Downpour, Paucity Compel Londoners To End Holidaying

Special

LISBON, May 22.—Thousands of London's Whitsun bank holiday makers returned home last night soaked to the skin, thirsty and smokeless, due to a torrential rain storm and sharp shortages, according to a London dispatch. The holiday makers were caught in a torrential rain storm which began midway through the evening while they were miles from their homes. And there was little shelter to be found. Most public houses were closed early through a beer shortage while cinemas, restaurants and clubs were crowded out at the first onset of the rain. Tobacco shops too were in the main closed through the cigarette shortage.

BRITISH LABORITES BARE GENERAL ELECTION PLANS

Morrison Declares State Control of Basic Industries Is Necessary

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—A general statement of the British Labor Party's election policy was given today at the Party's conference at Blackpool, says a London dispatch.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said that the fight would be between the Labor and Conservative approaches to the future of British industry, the assuring of full employment, and whether or not the State was to control finance, agriculture and housing.

He said that Labor wanted state control of such basic industries as electricity, fuel, power, and transport. And it was up to Labor to show the electorate that it was in the public interest that the state should take those industries over.

Government economic control, he said, was necessary not merely in time of shortages but also so that industry could best serve the state. Labor in power would never strangle industry with red tape, but would stimulate it, he asserted.

Labor would organize agriculture and housing to the highest pitch of efficiency producing a prosperous farming industry and giving good food to the people and a decent standard of housing accommodation.

This program, Morrison, said, could only be carried out by a united Labor majority. Morrison then made a call for victory in what he described as the most important general election of all time.

Meanwhile, Sir Stafford Cripps said that if Labor is given governmental power to carry out its program, much would depend on what it could accomplish in the first few months.

Receive Marching Orders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, today launched the 1945 election campaign before a packed and enthusiastic Labor Party Conference and announced the Labor's five-year plan, according to a Blackpool dispatch.

Speaking to the audience which was expecting at any moment news that Prime Minister Churchill would announce the election in July, he gave the Labor Party its marching orders to win the coming election battle not only in the industrial areas, but throughout the land.

Morrison announced that the Labor's five-year plan will be based on: control of banking and finance; the first industries to pass into public ownership to be inland transport and iron and steel; supervision of monopolies and cartels; maintenance of suitable economic and price control.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who was expelled from the Labor Party in 1938, received a great welcome on his return to the fold when he spoke in support of Morrison. He added: "We must make it clear we will not tolerate any unnecessary quarrel with our great ally Russia."

Doctor Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade and favorite for the post of Foreign Secretary in the Labor administration, today made the Labor Party's first pronouncement on foreign policy.

Dealing with Palestine, Dalton strongly opposed the present policy of Churchill's Government. The Labor Party, he said, "considers it morally wrong and politically undesirable that any Jew wanting to go to Palestine, should be hampered from doing so."

Dalton dealt with another issue, that of Anglo-Soviet relations. Other matters in foreign affairs will be discussed by Labor leader, Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin.

Dalton said that relations with Moscow which is the most important issue in preventing a third world war were at times still somewhat cloudy. But in his view a Labor Government would be far better able to remove suspicion between London and Moscow and between London and many of the liberated continental capitals than would any alternative government."

U.S. AID TO CHINA CALLED PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Nelson Says America Must Find Market for Capital Goods or Face Crisis at Home

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 22.—America's assistance in developing China would be a good investment for the United States is the conclusion drawn by Donald Nelson, former Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, in his review of China's future possibilities which appeared in a current issue of a leading American magazine, according to a New York report.

Nelson, it is recalled, was sent to China by the late President Roosevelt as a special envoy to study China's postwar possibilities. He made a complete survey of China's potential resources and analyzed its agricultural and industrial possibilities. He vizualized the future of China, an industrialized China, with modern factories, modern power plants, modern reclamation and irrigation systems and modern transportation.

He said that China has become one of the four big Powers and that this fact is of tremendous importance in the world. This change in China's status, Nelson goes on to say, not only affects the fate and future conditions of Asia, but may very well be decisive in affecting the lives of the people of the United States.

Will Need U.S. Aid

The American industrialist then draws this comparison. China will need the help of the United States, just as America needed the financial capital it obtained from England when it was building its own industrial empire after the civil war. But China, Nelson asserted, will need neither America's charity nor want it. He emphasized this point because often charity and imperialism go hand in hand. Nothing could be worse for the postwar relations between China and the United States than the incorrect impression that America was imperialistic minded.

Nelson said that the United States will help China to become industrialized because it is a sensible business policy for America to follow. It is based on the fact that the United States cannot be prosperous in a bankrupt world. And for that reason, the United States will aid other nations to eventual equality and to develop their resources.

Continuing, Nelson then pays the Chinese this tribute by saying that the endless resourcefulness of the Chinese in maintaining factories in the face of the most astounding difficulties makes it plain that no nation is better equipped to make the turnover from agriculture if given the start.

It is Nelson's opinion that the financing of the textile and other industries in China would be done jointly by the Chinese and Americans. He suggests that an arrangement might be made under which the Americans would purchase an interest in Chinese industries.

To begin with, Nelson says, American capital might amount to 60 or 70 per cent with an agreement that over a period of 10 years parts of the American interest would be bought back by the Chinese until they have control of the property. Such an arrangement would overcome the fear in all borrowing countries of putting themselves in the hands of their creditors.

Chinese in Fine Position

Nelson believes that the Chinese are in a fine position to take advantage of the textile industry because prior to 1937, China was the fourth largest producer of cotton. At that time, China was outranked only by the United States, India and slightly by Russia.

China's cotton production in 1936 reached 3,700,000 standard bales. A standard bale weighs 500 pounds. Most of the Chinese cotton is produced in the north and central sections, and nearly half of it in "free" China, he disclosed.

In Nelson's opinion, the greatest of all plans for the future of China concerns the damming of the Yangtze River. This great river is compressed by high cliffs, near the city of Ichang, at the geographical center of China, and offers an ideal dam site. By use of locks, river navigation could be made possible from the China Sea to Chungking, a distance of approximately 500 miles.

The chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, regarded by many as the world's foremost hydroelectrical expert, has said that the proposed Yangtze dam would create the greatest electric power in the world. The American engineer compares the proposed Yangtze River power development project with similar projects in the United States.

When it is developed, the Chinese project on the Yangtze River would stimulate the industries in China. These industries include the production of steel, aluminum, tin, chemicals and fertilizer. A commercial fertilizer industry, Nelson emphasizes, is one of China's greatest needs. An abundant flow of low cost commercial fertilizer would bring enormous gains for China with 85 per cent of the Chinese people engaged in farming.

America Needs China

Nelson says that America needs China as a customer. If American income is to be sustained after the war. We can sell consumer goods and the world is eager for them, Nelson explains. But unless we find markets for our capital goods, we may be in a serious way. The home market is filled or saturated. That leaves the foreign market and, therefore, America must export to countries that are now poor and eager for industrialization, he emphasized.

Some people think that it is a mistake to build up a nation which might become an industrial rival. Nelson does not think so. He points to Canada as an example of a nation that was once predominately agricultural, but which has become industrialized. And since Canada's industrial development, trade between the United States and Canada has increased by leaps and bounds. Today, the United States is selling almost as much to the 12,000,000 Canadians as it is exporting to the 150,000,000 people of the Latin American countries.

Nelson points out that it is to America's and China's mutual benefit to aid the Chinese in building industries so that they can really become one of the great powers and a great nation. Only in this way, Nelson believes, will the problem of Asia be solved and a stabilized influence created in the Far East.

Germany Beaten in War of Propaganda By U.S., Britain; Contributed to Collapse

Domei

HSINKING, May 20.—The war of propaganda and manipulation played an important part in the present European war as in the last. An examination of the cause of Germany's defeat in the present war shows that Nazi Germany which boasted of its propaganda warfare was badly beaten by the propaganda of the United States and Britain.

The following is a part of the inside story of the European War which has reached here.

Following the outbreak of the present war, the United States and Britain skilfully waged the war of propaganda with a view to depriving the German people of their fighting spirit. Realizing the strong national system of Nazi Germany which prevented all espionage activities of America and Britain, the United States and Britain commenced a fierce war over the ether at about the time the Second Front was formed and the counteroffensive of the Red Army intensified.

For the purpose of evoking defeatist thought and internal split in Germany, Britain recorded all German broadcasts at London. Converting these broadcasts in a way that would answer her purpose, Britain rebroadcast them to Germany on the same wave length used by the German radio, making it almost impossible to tell whether it was a German of a British broadcast.

Britain and America adopted the same tactics in their short-wave broadcasts which supplied newspapers on the European continent with news. Such was their skill in this propaganda warfare that even German newspapers sometimes carried by mistake the demagogue broadcast made by the United States and Britain.

Quoting the speech made by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on January 18, Britain repeatedly broadcast the method concerning the unconditional surrender of Germany, declaring "we are making desperate efforts for building up peace and political freedom out of confusion and starvation." With this broadcast, Britain appealed to the Germans with a view to creating an impression among the German people that Britain was prepared for an armistice.

The German people anchored their hope on this broadcast and began to think of an armistice with the United States and Britain which eventually became the actual problem. The Germans began to entertain an easy hope that the United States and Britain, who declared openly the observation of International Law in the face of fierce offensives of the Red Army on Germany, would side with Germany for the destruction of the Soviet Union in the future. This hope, together with the appearance of new arms toward the close of the European War, was an immovable cause of the surrender of Germany.

The trend of this thought spread to within the German Government as seen in the diplomatic miscalculation made by Heinrich Himmler and Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, after Fuehrer Hitler's death, in their proposal for armistice with the United States and Britain and continuation of resistance against the Red Army.

The propaganda warfare waged by Britain carried on to the last moment. When the Red Army started its general offensive against Berlin, the Eisenhower Headquarters repeatedly addressed the Germans in German and Russian by radio, declaring "Soviet soldiers are requested to stop their acts of violence and plunder, for such actions will result in raising the fighting will of the German people. Through the broadcast the United States and Britain intended to give an impression to the Germans that they had sympathy for the German people and came for rescuing them from the atrocity of the Red Army.

The fact that the Germans were led to believe the United States and Britain as their savior shows that the German people were spiritually beaten by the propaganda warfare of Britain.

The German people hoped that the appearance of new arms would help turn the adverse war situation and they believed it to the last. New arms, much hoped for by the Germans, however, did not appear even after the fall of Berlin.

SITUATION IN SINKIANG STILL REMAINS IN DARK

Conditions Seen Unstabilized Yet Though Chungking Censorship Hushing Up Facts

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The armed struggle between inhabitants of Sinkiang Province and the Chungking army, which has often been reported since September last year, seems to have subsided, according to the latest information, a dispatch from New York reported.

It is difficult, however, to grasp the actual fact, because the Chungking censor authorities have taken measures to prevent the news from going out of the country. In the light of the fact that Sinkiang Province has a special relation with the Soviet Union the Chungking authorities are evidently worrying over the incident.

In this connection, the AP correspondent in Chungking reported as follows:

"Since September last year, the inhabitants in the western part of Sinkiang Province caused distruction was once much aggravated. The situation has, however, somewhat improved, according to the latest information from foreign sources. Although an armed contention between the natives of the province and the Chungking army is said to have developed, it is difficult to grasp the actual state of things there."

The only evidence of the alleviation of the tense atmosphere prevailing in Sinkiang Province is that the Soviet Ambassador to Chungking arrived at his post by air via Sinkiang Province. It is recalled that his predecessor and other Soviet envoys made the trip between Chungking and Moscow by way of India.

The Chungking authorities are extremely nervous about the situation in Sinkiang and refrain from making any statement on the matter. The riot is said to be attributable to the lack of food and the pressure of life brought about by inflation. In September last year, the Chungking authorities dismissed Shen Shih-tsai, head of Sinkiang Province, but this step is regarded as a friendly gesture toward the Soviet Union.

The New York Times recently reported the relations between the Soviet Union and Sinkiang Province as follows:

"The unstable situation in Sinkiang Province is traceable to November, 1943, and the situation was aggravated gradually last year. A riot broke out in the western part of Sinkiang several weeks after the Red Army won the victory at Stalingrad.

"Shen Shih-tsai, then head of Sinkiang Province, who severed the province's relations with the Soviet Union, dispatched three regiments and a few air units for the supression of the disturbance. The Soviet Union offered no objection to the step taken by Shen.

"The Outer Mongolian People's Government, to which the Soviet Union accredits an Envoy, lodged a protest with the Chungking authorities, asserting that Shen's air force bombed Outer Mongolia

"Early in March, 1944, the planes of the Outer Mongolian army bearing Soviet marks bombed the Sinkiang army in the northern part of the province. This bombing attack continued for 12 days despite the protest filed by the Sinkiang Provincial authorities. The existing situation in Sinkiang Province shows little improvement as compared with 1944.

"Chiang Kai-shek is making endeavors to save the situation. He is trying to avoid a frontal clash and at the same time, to save face on both sides.

"The attitude of the Yenan regime toward the affair is not clear yet."

Aida Made Director

Iwao Aida, Director-in-Chief of the Ordinary Bank Control Association, Wednesday, was appointed Director of the Bank of Japan. His appointment makes the number of the Bank's directors to 11 in all.

BERLIN'S FALL OBSERVED BY JAPANESE REPORTER

Daring Domei Correspondent Vividly Pens His Impressions Of Capital's Last Days

Domei

HSINKING, May 21.—Masami Kuni, Domei correspondent, was one of the newspapermen who stayed in Berlin up to May 5. He writes as follows on his impressions of the last days of the German capital when tons of shells and bombs were being rained upon the defenders by Soviet guns and Anglo-American bombers:

April 13: At 2 p.m. the German Government announced that as its offices were moving southward it was its wish that about half of the newspapermen would also go south. I decided to remain in Berlin.

April 14: Ambassador Oshima and his party left Berlin with a military escort. The enemy forces have already reached the southern side of the city. The fall of Berlin was being discussed. The citizens were surprisingly cool.

April 20: I went to the Embassy. Tons of shells and bombs were being rained upon the city. Railway trains and tram cars were busy transporting the wounded. Evening newspapers were still being issued. The Fuehrer resolutely declared that he would stay in Berlin to the last. In the evening an address by Propaganda Minister Goebbels was broadcast. The suburbs of Berlin were bombed today—this was the final air raid on Berlin. The enemy air raids were generally made by 20 to 80 planes at one time. The bombs ranged from one to four tons, and sometimes six tons. In the end, even ten-ton bombs were used. In a night raid, four flare bombs were dropped over the target area and then general bombing was carried out.

Throughout Berlin, air-raid shelters were constructed, some being able to shelter several thousands of people at once. The concrete walls are 1.80 to 2 meters thick. Such shelters can take four-ton bombs. Raids are always announced over the raidio so that the public will know the position of enemy planes. Fountain pen or chewing gum bombs were often used. The most troublesome were sulphur bombs—they can be extinguished by pouring water on them, but burn up again when they dry.

April 23: I evacuated to a certain place 17 kilometers from the city, but again returned to Berlin. Going to the airfield I obtained a pass from the Commander to go through the fighting line. Then I received the food ration for the last day. Food was distributed without tickets, the resident certificate only being required. The nation was 500 grams each of meat, sugar and wheat flour, 300 grams of coffee, a little brandy and others. At the airfield were distributed provisions and cotton goods. The citizens lined up to get the food ration in the rain. Electricity was still available. The enemy's radio propaganda was very clever. In faultless German the announcer would shout, "Berlin citizens, evacuate. The American-British forces are now at such and such a point." Thus it was difficult for the Berlin citizens to ascertain whether it was a German or enemy broadcast.

April 25: Probably because the Soviet forces had approached, trench mortar shells were in evidence. At the house of a German lawyer living nearby I saw a mimeograph paper issued by the Nazis. It said that the Germans were to fight the Soviet forces, joining forces with the Americans and the British.

May 5: I left Berlin, and as I passed through the city in a motorcar, every building and every house that I knew had been destroyed. Everywhere there were seen dead bodies. The smell of cordite stung my nose. The sight of German war prisoners used in clearing the street told the sadness of defeat. Seeing Berlin so different from what it used to be, I was deeply impressed that in war we should never be defeated. Women soldiers were directing traffic. Liberated Italian and French workers were seen marching, waving flags, while German war prisoners with closely cropped hair were being taken away.

DENMARK RESUMES TIES

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Diplomatic relations have been reestablished between the Soviet Union and Denmark, according to a Moscow report.

The new Danish Government, formed on May 10 after the liberation of Denmark, had requested the Soviet Government to agree to the exchange of envoys and the appointment of Blestia as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Denmark to the Soviet Union. On May 15, the Soviet Union replied to the Danish Government that it regarded the proposal to reestablish relations between the two countries as essential and has also approved the appointment of the new Danish minister to Moscow.

American Opposition To Military Training In Peacetime Grows

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 22.—Opposition to the "Compulsory Peacetime Military Training for American Youth" grew in the United States today when 23 Yale University and Yale Divinity School faculty members at New Haven, Connecticut, added their voice to the public statements against the system, according to a New Haven dispatch. The group asserts that such a program would result in a totalitarian regime and would imperil rather than insure security. The stand taken by the signers of the statement is directly opposed to that expressed by President Charles Freemore Yale University, who has advocated the system of required military training for all able-bodied young men and has urged that Congress should enact such a system.

3-WAY CLASH OVER IRAN LIKELY IN NEAR FUTURE

U.S., Britain, Soviet Union Vying to Expand Influence In Vital Area

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The confrontation of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in Asia Minor has developed to such intensity that it is beginning to appear outwardly. Especially in Iran, the powerful Soviet moves for the expansion of her influence have brought matters to a head, so that a form of revolution is unavoidable.

According to a Teheran dispatch, public opinion in Iran is still powerfully demanding the withdrawal of foreign garrisons. The United States is refraining from withdrawing its troops on the ground that such action would immediately result in the outbreak of a revolution in Iran. An Ankara dispatch to the New York Times today says, "The internal situation in Iran is ripe for an explosion. Increased inflation and the lowering of the value of money is spurring the dangerous political situation.

"If the foreign garrison troops should be withdrawn from Iran, a revolution would be almost inevitable. Although the British forces carried out 'test withdrawals' locally, the Americans are staying, while the Soviet units are not showing any sign of withdrawing. The Soviet forces occupying the northern part of Iran have forbidden the entry into that area of all foreigners. Since the Iranian people living in Soviet-occupied territory are in support of the movement of a thorough change in the political structure, everything might be changed the minute the foreign garrisons are withdrawn.

"In Iran, a silent struggle is under way between the pro-British and pro-Soviet elements. The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are expanding their influences over the triangle formed by the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal and Baluchistan. Britain's outdated Victorian imperialism is of no use as a means of influencing the great Arab race. Although the American policy has not shown any concrete form, it is beginning to reveal colorings of a positive nature. It is expected that the American, British and Soviet policies will meet in a frontal collision in the near future."

Danes Deliver Reich Envoy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—Minister Best, German diplomatic representative in Denmark, who had been kept in custody by the Danish liberation forces following Germany's capitulation, was formally handed over to the Allied Invasion forces today, according to a Copenhagen dispatch. A report from Regensburg, Bavaria, the Nazi Party leader in Hungary, who had been in hiding in Austria, was taken prisoner today by the American forces.

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ALLIED COUNTRIES SCHEME TO EXPLOIT GERMAN AREAS

But Want to Avoid Responsibility for Administration, Says New York Times

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The countries occupying Germany are assuming a cunning attitude of thoroughly exploiting that country on the one hand, while avoiding direct responsibility on the question of their administration of Germany on the other. The New York Times today had the following to say on this question, according to a New York dispatch:

"The utmost importance must be attached to the solution of the German question out of all other issues relating to the restoration of Europe. The highest and strongest political power is necessary to solve this question. The Allied armies occupying Germany seem to deny the opinion that Germany should be made a large colony under their own administration. This is natural because, by so doing, the occupying countries must bear their own responsibility and expenses.

"The occupying countries are inclined to the policy of establishing decentralized governments in connection with the division of Germany. For this purpose, the Soviet Union is trying to establish a regional administration organization in Berlin by carefully selected Germans, with similar organizations by Britain in the northwestern district of Germany, and the United States in the southwestern part."

RED ARMY AIDS BERLINERS

Adequate Food, Normal Life Brought To Populace by Soviet Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—The Red Army is bringing food and normal life to the people of Berlin, according to a report from Moscow. According to Tass, the population remaining in Berlin which numbers nearly 3,000,000 is faced with an urgent food problem for, in the last months, the Berliners have been receiving only 200 grams of bread a day and rotten horse flesh in place of meat.

The Soviet forces issued food cards to the residents as soon as they entered the German capital, even while fighting continued in the central part of the city, and were given enough bread and salt to last them for about ten days, that is, until supplies could be brought in by the Soviet trains.

Another urgent problem in Berlin is to clear the city of rubble. All the people remaining in city have been doing most of this work and today, traffic has been resumed on most of the main streets.

Czechs to Control Plants

Special

LISBON, May 22.—Bohumil Lausman, Czechoslovak Minister of Industry, announced over the Prague radio today that Czechoslovak factories and mines formerly owned by Germans, Hungarians, traitors and collaborationists are being put under the control of the Government. The Minister said that "60 to 70 per cent of our industry will thus be under the national administration and heavy and key industries as well as our entire banking system will be under unified direction."

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LIEUT.-GENERAL TADA HEADS TECHNICAL BOARD

Succeeds Yagi Who Has Resigned; New President Is Noted Scientist

Lieutenant General Reikichi Tada, President of the Science Mobilization Association, was appointed Tuesday the President of the Technical Board succeeding President Hideji Yagi who had already expressed to the Government his wish to retire, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day.

The Imperial appointment of the new President of the Technical Board took place in the Imperial Palace at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Lieutenant General Tada is 63 years old. He graduated from the Army Academy in 1904, and later studied at the Tokyo Imperial University taking the course of physics. He gained the academic honor of Kogakushi, Doctor of Engineering. He had occupied such important posts in the past as the Director of the Army Ordnance Bureau, and the Director of the Army Scientific Research Laboratory and the Director of the Army Technical Headquarters. In 1936 he was made Lieutenant General, and in 1941, he was placed on the reserve list.

The Lieutenant General is a recognized authority on arms and particularly is famous for his study of rare elements. While he is a military man primarily, he is also a great scientist and technician, progressive in his ideas. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he traveled several times to China and the Southern Regions for the study of the resources of rare elements. Thus the public is expecting much of the new President of the Technical Board in creating and producing new effective special attack arms as well as new arms which the general public should be equipped to fight the present war.

"I desire to make the Technical Board the Staff Headquarters of Science and Technique," Lieutenant General Tada remarked upon his appointment Tuesday. "To speak of new arms for scientists and technicians, it is most ideal to produce sure-death and sure-hit arms, but it is also desirable to manufacture more common and simple but accurate arms with the best of our science and technique. The special attack spirit of Japan can never be imitated by our enemies and it is our desire to produce new arms by manifesting this superior spirit. The key to our final victory rests on 'special attack arms' or 'sure-death and sure-hit arms.'"

PREMIER CHANG OBSERVES 10TH YEAR OF SERVICE

Manchoukuo, Under 73-Year-Old Leader, Vigorously Pushes War Aims With Japan

Domei

HSINKING, May 22.—On May 21 Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui completed the tenth year since he assumed his present executive post.

It was on May 21, 1935, that the venerable 73-year-old statesman succeeded the late Cheng Shiao-shu as Prime Minister of Manchoukuo. At that time Manchoukuo had just begun its gigantic task of state-building and very urgently required the guidance of experienced and far-sighted leadership to carry on the difficult state-building plans adopted by the nation's founders.

Needless to say, Prime Minister Chang proved equal to this task, as vividly shown by the phenomenal progress made by the country in all phases of its national activities during the past decade.

Today Manchoukuo not only constitutes the main supply base for foodstuffs for East Asia, but also its manufacturing and mining industries play equally important roles in the war against the Anglo-American Imperialism which is now concentrating its pressure on East Asia following Germany's surrender.

The inexhaustible resources of Manchoukuo, as well as its rapidly expanding industries, are today contributing substantially toward a successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

The 45,000,000 inhabitants of Manchoukuo are today united as one behind their beloved leader who has always been deeply concerned with the welfare of the people and they have faith in his ability to tide over the present critical situation.

Commemorating Prime Minister Chang's tenth year of service as the leader of Manchoukuo, the Ministers of State gave a garden party yesterday afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence, when a toast was drunk for the continued health and well-being of the Prime Minister.

Honoring Kusunoki Masashige

On May 25, the day Kusunoki Masashige fell in battle at Minatogawa, the Dai Nanko Admirers' Society will hold a festival in honor of the hero from 10 a.m. in front of the Minatogawa Shrine recently burnt down by enemy raids, following which from 11 a.m. the movement for the 1,000,000,000 Nanko army will be inaugurated. Expected to be present at the ceremony are Governor Yasui, president of the Kinki Administrative District and other prefectural governors. The ceremony will be broadcast throughout the country.

News and Views

Various information reaching here indicates that rumors of alleged "Japanese peace overtures" have been widespread in the enemy camp, with the statements made by Japanese authorities since Germany's capitulation, as well as the recent disbandment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association causing much enemy speculation.

It is recalled that on May 9 the Japanese Government, after confirmation of the unconditional surrender of Germany, expressed firm determination that Japan will fight on in cooperation with her Allies in East Asia against the Anglo-American enemies until their inordinate ambition to trample East Asia with selfish desires and by brute force is completely frustrated and the security of East Asia ensured. This statement made it clear that the surrender of Germany would not cause the slightest change in Japan's war aims of self-preservation and self-defense. Later, on May 15, the Japanese Foreign Office announced the abrogation of all treaties with Germany and certain other countries in Europe. These clear-cut statements, and even the news of the disbandment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, were taken up by the enemy in his "Japanese peace feeler" propaganda.

The enemy has it that Japan has embarked on a political offensive against the Allies, taking advantage of their present disunity and the letup in tension among the peoples of the Allied countries as a result of victory over Germany. This interpretation unconsciously betrays their own intention and weak points.

The British journal "Economist," commenting recently on the policy of the Soviet Union, declared that the Soviets seem to be over-enjoying themselves. The Soviet's policy cannot be judged from the point of self-defense only, the journal added. These remarks, however, can apply to Britain herself as well as to the United States.

It is interesting to note that while American news agencies have displayed some scepticism over alleged "Japanese peace overtures," the British news agency, Reuter, has been enthusiastically propagandizing the news. Of some interest also is the fact that the expression "unconditional surrender" is rarely found in recent speeches concerning the war by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Apparently, the "No-more-war" sentiment is gradually gaining ground in Britain and the United States.

In regard to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, if its disbandment were a reflection of a peace movement in Japan, as the enemy propagandists hope, how can they explain the organization of the Peoples Volunteer Corps? All the enemy appears to be doing is to loudly give vent to his wishful thinking, just as a drowning man clutches at a straw.

Of course, what enemy quarters are saying concerning "peace feelers" is not worthy of attention, and they are digging their own graves as far as their desire for peace are concerned. In fighting the enemy, who has clearly been suffering greatly, it must always be kept in mind that victory is on the side that keeps fighting one minute after the final five minutes of battle.

NEW SALT BODY FORMED

Desiring to expedite the increased production, importation and internal transportation of salt which is necessary for public life and the maintenance of fighting power, the Government decided to establish the Salt Production Expansion Headquarters in the Finance Ministry.

The proposal for the establishment of the new office was submitted to the Cabinet Council by Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose on Tuesday. It was also decided that local headquarters will be organized in the Administrative Council district and prefectures. Furthermore, the Self-Supply Salt Headquarters which was already established in the Finance Ministry, will be absorbed into the new Salt Production Expansion Headquarters.

Obituary

Kiyoshi Kiyosawa, well known diplomatic commentator, died of acute pneumonia on May 21 at the Greater East Asia Hospital in Tokyo. He was 55 years old.

Kokkan Otake, artist of the Japanese school of painting, died on May 18 at the age of 61. Funeral services were held on Monday at Yamane-mura in Fukushima Prefecture to which place he had evacuated. Born in Niigata Prefecture, the artist studied under such masters as Tomone Kobori and Taika Takahashi. His paintings were accepted four times by the Bunten and he was nominated to the Teiten.

BOLSTERING OF POSITION AIMED BY SOVIET MOVES

Fears Unfriendly Coalition of Western Powers, Observes Tokyo Shimbun

"The storm that ravaged Europe during the past five years and eight months has subsided, but the restoration of Europe is difficult. The devastation in the opposing camps caused by the Second European War has been incomparably greater in extent than that wrought by the First European War. Europe is now faced with starvation, although fighting has ceased. The conflict of interests among the victor nations, repressed during the war, will inevitably revive with the cessation of hostilities, causing complications over the problems of reconstruction." Thus observes the Tokyo Shimbun in an article captioned "Whither Europe?"

The Tokyo Shimbun continues:

"After the defeat of German National Socialism, all nations would, according to the Atlantic Charter, be given the opportunity and means to live peacefully within their respective frontiers, freed from terror and privations. But peace has still to come, and the return of normal conditions must still be regarded as a distant prospect. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the problems of reconstruction are no less difficult than those of the war itself. The progress of affairs in Europe must be looked at from several points of view, but the formidable character of the problems engendered is already clear.

"'Germany, Italy, and France will cease to be great Powers,' declared Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, in a London speech in November, 1943, 'while the Soviet Union will have its position consolidated as a European State. Britain, in order to maintain its position, will have to organize a coalition of Western Powers,' he stated. This still remains, it seems, as the basic British policy toward Europe. The restoration of Germany and Italy will obviously take many years, while France, although it has recovered its homeland, has lost to all intents and purposes its position as a first-rank Power. It may therefore be said that Britain and the Soviet Union remain as the arbiters of Europe.

"The outstanding development in the European situation after the collapse of Germany is the rise of Soviet power. 'The Soviet Union, with its enormous natural resources and with the assistance of American capital and German technique, will recover sooner than expected,' wrote Coudenhof Calergi, a proponent of Pan-Europeanism, after the First European War, 'and the remainder of Europe, divided into a number of small states, will then be confronted with the compact mass of Soviet Russia. The Scandinavian and Balkan States, not to speak of disarmed Germany, will be absolutely powerless to check the advance of the Soviet Union. The Rhine, the Alps, and the Adriatic will come to be the frontiers of Europe vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.' This may still apply without much modification to the situation after the Second European War.

Soviets Dominates Scene

"The Soviet Union has pro-Soviet regimes established in the Balkan States (except Greece) and Finland. It has concluded treaties of mutual assistance with France and Czechoslovakia. In any settlement of the Polish and Austrian questions, the Soviet Union will have a controlling voice, inasmuch as these countries have been 'liberated' by Soviet arms. The final collapse of Germany itself was brought about largely by the pressure of Soviet forces. Soviet Russia, which was regarded as the enigma of Europe, now dominates the European scene.

"Up to its final collapse, Germany stressed the danger of Bolshevism to Europe, but was it for the Bolshevisation of Europe, or of the world for that matter, that the Soviet Union fought? A good deal will depend upon the definition of Bolshevism, but will the Soviet leaders resume the policy of world revolution, now that the Second European War has ceased? This is highly improbable, considering that one-state socialism, as distinguished from international socialism, has been the keynote of Soviet policy, both internal and external, at least since the advent of Premier Joseph Stalin to power.

"The Soviet Union has not hesitated, for the purpose of consolidating the Socialist State, to cooperate with the capitalist countries. Emphasis was laid on avoiding Soviet isolation rather than on the Bolshevisation of Europe. From this angle, rather than from any other, it seems, the Kremlin concluded a series of non-aggression treaties with neighboring countries, entered the League of Nations which it had denounced as a 'League of Capitalist Nations,' and finally, in June, 1943, dissolved the Comintern. What the Soviet Union fears above any other dangers is a worldwide anti-Communist crusade engineered by the capitalist States. The armed intervention of other Powers in the early days of the Soviet Union is still fresh in the mind of the Kremlin leaders. The conclusion of a neutrality pact with National Socialist Germany just before the outbreak of the Second European War may be accounted for to no small extent, if not mainly, by the Soviet anxiety to forestall the formation of an anti-Communist bloc consequent to the British policy of appeasement.

Frontiers Pushed Back

"The Soviet frontiers have now been pushed forward in several directions, and pro-Soviet regimes have been established in countries subject to Soviet influence. These may or may not be described as so many expressions of Red imperialism, but the governments in question, which are coalitions with liberal elements, are not exactly Communist regimes. Many planks of the platforms put up by these regimes, such as the nationalization of basic industries, radical, social and land policies, are nothing new to the bourgeois countries, for they have figured as familiar items on the leftist programs in different quarters. The dominant note of Soviet policy still seems to lie in the prevention of isolation, while strengthening the strategical position of the Union toward the Western Powers.

"The immediate problem for the Soviet Union is to restore its industrial power after three years of warfare. In this, it has to rely, whatever the extent, on the financial and technical assistance of Britain and the United States. Notwithstanding the 'independent' attitude of the Soviet Union, its basic policy of one-state socialism and cooperation with the capitalist countries, it may be assumed, remains substantially the same. On the other hand, however, the rise of Soviet power is stimulating the leftist elements in many countries, even without positive interference on the part of the Soviet Union. A war, with its aftermath of political and social confusion, has always been regarded as an ally of revolutionary movements. In this sense, it may be said that Europe is heading toward Bolshevism.

(To be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, May 23

ARMED PEACE OF EUROPE

ASAHI—Without the participation of the Soviet Union the European War would not have brought victory to the Anglo-American Powers, but the Soviet participation, on the other hand, considerably changed the character of the war, and it seems that upon gaining victory, the Anglo-Americans ironically have been plunged into uneasiness and fear.

The Anglo-Americans have crushed Nazism and Fascism—the so-called bulwark against Bolshevism has been destroyed with unexpected thoroughness. France has been subjected to confusion and is in a weakened condition. The "liberated" countries are in a state of political chaos. The spector of hunger, disorder and popular unrest is stalking over Europe. Through this darkness only the figure of the Soviet Union can be seen gradually advancing westward.

Isn't this a total denial of the new order of Europe to be placed under the control of the United States and Britain? The buffer zone against the Soviet Union has been removed and the Anglo-American Powers have come to directly face the Soviet Union in Europe. The end of the European War is already compelling the Anglo-American Powers to make fresh strategic preparations, but their task is not easy. They cannot begin these preparations without a fresh recognition of the national power of the Soviet Union. They must begin these preparations while rebuilding the order of Europe so fundamentally destroyed by the war besides pushing the postwar rehabilitation of their own countries. Nor can they hope to promote their anti-Soviet armaments openly in disregard of the peace desire of their own peoples now so much fatigued of war.

Accordingly, the Anglo-American strategic preparations against the Soviet Union are an urgent issue which has arisen in consequence to the end of the European War, but their completion requires a certain period of time. During that period the stabilization of international relations is required. So far as this point is concerned, the Anglo-American Powers crave postwar peace, and this means peace with the Soviet Union. What is desired by the Anglo-Americans is a temporary peace during the period of their strategic preparations against the Soviet Union. What has been devised as the only means for securing such an objective is the world peace structure now under discussion at the San Francisco Conference. But it is nothing but an agreement for a temporary truce between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union.

It is needless to say that even during this period of truce the Anglo-Americans will make haste in pushing their anti-Soviet strategic preparations so long as the situation permits it. What the Anglo-American Powers consider most urgent at this time is the completion of their sphere of influence in Western Europe capable of maintaining the balance of power with the huge Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. For this purpose, Anglo-American cooperation must be created in Western Europe, and postwar rehabilitation enterprises in various countries of Western Europe must be pushed in haste. And for this, a greater role of the United States in Europe is necessary. The new situation of Europe, in fact, is too great a burden for the impoverished Britain to bear, and demands the positive intervention of the United States. This fits in with the American ambition for world hegemony.

The United States apparently is seeking in Britain a base for her postwar European policy, and by strengthening her flanks with bases of military and political operations in North Africa and West Asia and stationing huge troops over a long period in Europe proper, is intending to make her intervention in Europe. But at the same time, the United States is apprehensive that she may find it unavoidable to have a frontal clash with the Soviet Union. The United States, therefore, is devising world peace according to the formula as proposed at the San Francisco Parley. It is nothing but armed peace during the period of anti-Soviet strategic preparations.

ENEMY PLANNING TO USE GERMAN WAR VESSELS

Captured Craft Together With French, Italian Ships May Be Sent to Pacific

Following the end of the European War, warships which were owned by Germany fell into Allied hands including two cruisers, some destroyers and about 150 submarines, and the Anglo-Americans are now planning to mass all available surface and undersea craft along with the French and Italian warships in their offensive against Japan, it is commented by the Asahi.

As to the German warships, the Admiral Graf Spee of 10,000 tons was scuttled off Montevideo on December 19, 1939, when it was attacked simultaneously by three British high-speed cruisers, Exeter, Ajax and Achilles. The Admiral Graf Spee was built after the Versailles Treaty within the limitation allowed to Germany, and the warship became the center of world's interest displaying German superior scientific achievement. Later, on May 27, 1941, the Bismark of 35,000 tons was attacked by the British battleship Prince of Wales and the aircraft carrier Illustrious and was sunk in the North Atlantic waters. The sister ship of Bismark, Tirpitz of 35,000 tons, was also sunk near Norway in November, last year.

Other crack German battleships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were captured, the former in the waters off North Cape on December 27, 1943, and the latter, on March 30 of this year in Kiel Harbor. Two other battleships Admiral Scheer and another were attacked by the British air force in April of this year and sent to the bottom of the sea. Two cruisers, of the A-type, Prinz Eugen of 10,000 tons, and Nurnberg of 6,000 tons surrended to the British forces on May 5 of this year.

The British Admiralty recently announced that the aforementioned two cruisers, some 12 destroyers and 300 U-boats were seized by the British, but the actual number seems to be less than announced. The actual number of German undersea craft captured by the British stands at 118 including 50 which surrendered in the Atlantic area and the others seized in Kiel Harbor. Besides those, some 40 others seem to have surrendered to the Soviet Union. Some 100 midget submarines are also reported to have surrendered to the Allies. The only aircraft carrier, Graf Zeppelin, is said to have been ordered to be scuttled by Fuehrer Hitler sometime at the last stage of the war, but rumors say that the crew disobeyed the order and finally the damaged carrier was handed over to the British forces.

In view of the delicate situation in Europe and the unsuitability of midget submarines to participate in large-scale naval operations, it is quite doubtful if the British will be able to employ the captured German surface and undersea craft manned by German crews in their operations against Japan. However, Britain will fully utilize the superb, scientific technique of the Germany navy to her own advantage.

The French naval force, was intact when France met the lightning onrush of the Germans. Suddenly on July 3, 1940, the British fleet attacked the French fleet in Algeria and Oran Harbor in North Africa. In the course of the British attack, the French capital ship Brittany and others were sunk and the French fleet lost its main force. Following that, during the famous "tragedy of Toulon," in November, 1942, the Strasbourg of 26,500 tons, the Dunkirk of the same tonnage, and the Provence of 22,189 tons were scuttled. The remaining French warships now include the Richelieu of 35,000 tons and the Jean Bart of the same tonnage. The former taking advantage of the intrusion of the American forces into North Africa, speedily rushed to New York. At present it is plying in the Indian Ocean.

The Jean Bart was machine-gunned in Casablanca in November, 1942, and heavily damaged. Now completely repaired, it is in service. The Clemenceau of 35,000 tons was destroyed by the French themselves. At present, the French navy has only five battleships, Richelieu, Jean Bart, Paris, Lorraine and Courbec, each displacing, 35,000 tons. Three of them were built before 1912 and are so old-fashioned that the British do not know how they can be used. The whereabouts of the aircraft carrier, Bearn, of 22,146 tons is still unknown, but as it is a converted craft capable of carrying only nine aircraft no one is apparently worrying about it. Other warships now in French hands include two or three cruisers displacing 10,000 tons of the A-class and some five of the B-class, all of which are known as, "tin-vessels."

As to Italy, following the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime to the Allies, Italian vessels in Taranto Harbor disappeared all of a sudden and the remaining Italian ships surrendered to the Allies. The German forces which were angered by the Italian treason immediately sank the battleship Rome of 35,000 tons and retaliated against the treacherous ally on several other occasions. The three battleships Vittoria Veneto, Littorio and Imperio of 35,000 tons respectively, hurried to Malta and Alexandria. The others including the Julius Cesar, Caio Duilio and Andrea Doria of 23,632 tons respectively, of the Doria-type and eight light cruisers and over 10 submarines all betrayed Germany and fled to the Allies. The Italian warships which are built for a special purpose of participating in small-scale naval operations in the Mediterranean will not be effectively employed in Pacific operations.

The whereabouts of the Italian and French fleets at the present moment has been disclosed. As to battleships, one is now plying in the Indian Ocean, six in the Mediterranean and another in the Atlantic waters. One aircraft carrier is somewhere, but the exact location is unknown. One A-class cruiser is now in service in the Mediterranean and two others in the Atlantic waters while one B-class cruiser is in the Pacific, 14 in the Mediterranean and one in the Atlantic Ocean.

EVACUEES AT MANCHOULI

Party of 34 Japanese From War-torn Germany Homeward Bound

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MANCHOULI, May 21.—The party of 34 including Commercial Attache Komuro of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and Miyake of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Berlin branch, who were on their way back to Japan from war-torn Germany, arrived here safely at 2 p.m. on May 19.

The party left Brenzlau, 80 kilometers north of Berlin, on May 5 to which place they had evacuated, and after arriving at Moscow on May 9, immediately left for home.

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MOSCOW, May 19.—A group of Japanese residents in Germany, made up of 20 men and 11 women, were saved by the Red Army and proceeded to Japan, passing through Moscow. The whereabouts of Yoshio Moriyama, Asahi correspondent in Berlin, is still unknown.

Machine Plants Honored

Twenty-one machine manufacturers were awarded letters of commendation on May 20 by the Munitions Ministry for extraordinary records achieved in producing with domestic raw materials machinery required for the expansion of light metal manufacturing plants. Awards will be granted during the latter part of this month to other plants credited with commendable achievements by the Munitions Ministry's supervisory offices.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The first conference of parliamentary vice-ministers and councilors after their recent appointments in the Suzuki Cabinet was held on Wednesday at the Prime Minister's official residence. All the vice-ministers and councilors as well as Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Lieutenant General Tsukizo Akinaga, Director-General of the Coordinated Planning Board, attended. They will meet every Wednesday.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1945

Trieste: Ghost of the Last War

The ghost of the last World War stalks abroad in the dispute which has again developed over the disposition of Trieste. Again today as at the end of the last World War, both Italy and Yugoslavia claim this coveted city; again today as at the time of the earlier dispute, the problem is being complicated by the covert machinations of the Great Powers playing their game of power politics in the background.

Originally a part of the defunct Austro-Hungarian Empire, Trieste and its sister city of Fiume seem destined, because of their strategic location at the northern end of the Dalmatian coast at the head of the Adriatic Sea, to be forever a bone of contention. Italy claims this because its urban districts are ethically and culturally Italian, and because it has been traditionally charged with emotional importance as the goal of Italia Irredenta, the historical nationalist movement to redeem the territories which the Italians fanatically believe to be an integral part of their homeland. Yugoslavia claims this same territory because its rural districts are distinctly Yugoslav, and because these twin cities represent the only important seaports to which Yugoslavia can have convenient access.

While the Versailles Conference was debating what to do with this territory, it will be remembered that the poet-noveliest D'Annunzio marched in at the head of a band of Italian patriots to seize Fiume by main force. Finally the matter was compromised by awarding Trieste to Italy and setting up Fiume as a "Free City," but in accordance with a new treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1924 Fiume also was eventually annexed to Italy.

Today the whole problem has boiled up again. Trieste has been "liberated" by the Yugoslav army, and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Premier of Yugoslavia, insists that the Yugoslav forces should remain there as the legitimate army of occupation. "Tito" has executed a coup de main in the role of a Yugoslav D'Annunzio.

Britain and the United States protest "Tito's" action as an arbitrary resort to military force to enforce a claim, and demand that Trieste should be placed under the joint occupation of an Allied army until a final decision regarding the disposition of the disputed territory can be agreed upon at a regular peace conference. Yugoslavia contends, however, that the honor of the Yugoslav army and nation is at stake, and that inasmuch as the territory was freed by the Yugoslav army it is fully natural that the Yugoslav army should enjoy at least the same rights over this territory as the rest of the Allied armies enjoy over the alien territories they have occupied during the war, particularly as "this territory is not alien, but our own national land, forcibly taken from Yugoslavia in the past."

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Area, apparently despairing of arriving at an amicable settlement with Marshal "Tito", has denounced the Yugoslav action, saying "It is to prevent such actions that we have been fighting this war." To give point to his attitude, his troops have been ordered to be on the alert, the civilian population has been ordered to evacuate from the coastal region around Rimini from which an Anglo-American attack could be launched against the Yugoslav forces, British warships have been dispatched to Trieste, Lieutenant General R. E. McCreary, commander of the British Eighth Army, and the Chief of the Staff of the Allied armies in the Mediterranean area have arrived in Trieste, and American troops have forcibly turned back the Yugoslav troops in the disputed border area near Gorizia. Confronted by such a display of force, Marshal "Tito" has found it prudent to order a part of his army to withdraw from a part of the disputed area, but the issue still remains explosive.

In this controversy, it is significant that Italy remains relatively quiet. The brunt of the opposition to the Yugoslav action is being borne by the British and the Americans. Herein lies the key to the broader issues behind the controversy. The British and the Americans, particularly the former, suspect and fear that "Tito's" action has been inspired by the Soviet Union. Certain it is that "Tito" with his pronounced Communist leanings and the Yugoslav Government so susceptible to Soviet influence would hardly have taken such a strong stand as they have unless they felt they could count on at least tacit support from the Soviet Government. It is more than likely that the Yugoslav action meets with the sympathy of the Soviet Government, for Trieste under the control of the subservient Yugoslav Government and lying adjacent to the territory of the Renner regime of Austria, equally subservient to Soviet influence, would afford an unequalled opportunity for the Soviet Union to extend her influence into the Mediterranean.

And it is precisely for this reason that the British are so adamant in their opposition to the Yugoslav control of Trieste, for Britain has no desire to see Soviet influence penetrate into the Mediterranean which she feels she must exclusively control as her lifeline to the eastern portion of her Empire. Hence, behind the controversy between Yugoslavia and Italy over their respective claims to Trieste lies the greater rivalry between the Soviet Union and the British Empire, supported by the United States, over the limits of their respective spheres of influence.

Pregnant as the Trieste controversy is in its implications, it is hardly likely however to lead to real showdown. Some sort of a diplomatic compromise will undoubtedly be patched up, for neither the Anglo-American Powers nor the Soviet Union can desire an open break-up of their cooperation. They are, of course, willing and even anxious to push their separate interests by any chicanery and covert jockeying for position short of open rupture, but neither side can afford to jeopardize the advantages which accrue from at least nominal cooperation with each other.

However, in their jockeying for favorable position, Britain and the United States apparently feel that with the exigencies of their military emergency now safely past, they can risk jostling the Soviet Union a little more forcefully than they had dared while the European war was on. Moreover they must be counting on the fact that it would be impolitic for the Soviet Union to back up Yugoslavia to the extent of arousing the resentment of the Italians, for the Soviet Union is nurturing her influence in Italy also through the activities of the great Italian Communist leader Togliatti. The Soviet Union must therefore weigh carefully the support to be given respectively to Communist "Tito" and to Communist Togliatti. Hence the likelihood of some moderating of the Yugoslav position and the patching up of some sort of a compromise.

Such a compromise is indicated by Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's statement that he is confident that the differences between Italy and Yugoslavia could be ironed out peacefully, and by the similar statement of Stanoye Simitch, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States. It may well be that Italy feels that the chances of a prompt settlement of the controversy would be vastly improved if the self-appointed Anglo-American champions of Italy's cause did not push their efforts quite so forcibly.

But at any rate, the Trieste controversy is a good example of the complex problems which are springing up in postwar Europe, so reminiscent of the problems which developed after the last World War. The victorious Powers will have to show infinitely greater statesmanship than they did then if they are to avoid this time the calamity which they brought upon the world by their selfish pursuit of individual interests after the last war.

HARRY TRUMAN

Not Likely to Become a Great President

The American Magazine Time on Nov. 6 runs the following article on Harry Truman:

I

What the U.S. has always liked, and usually got, is a Vice President who raises neither fuss nor feathers, who serves his term and then sinks back into comfortable anonymity. There have been some 20th-Century exceptions, men like Garner and Wallace who made news while in office. But Vice Presidents are mainly remembered, when they are, for irrelevancies, like Thomas Marshall for his catch phrase: "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar."

A Vice President's chief duty is to be there in case the President dies in office—as six in U.S. history have died. As old as the Republic itself is the platitude that but a single heartbeat stands between the Vice President and the Presidency.

But in 1944 the people are also voting for a Vice President. The Democrats admitted as much by staging a free-for-all battle for the nomination at Chicago. The electorate knows it too. It is a sizable political fact of 1944.

For this reason the spotlight has shone hard and hot on Democratic Candidate Harry S. Truman, the junior Senator from Missouri. Anti-New Deal newspapers have examined the Truman record and background with the zeal of ballistics experts, the energy of crime reporters.

Before this scrutiny began, the people had known two main and contradictory facts about Harry Truman: 1) that he was once the beholden creature of Kansas City's behemoth boss, Tom Pendergast, as corrupt a machine politician as the U.S. has seen in this century; 2) that Truman has done an excellent job as chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee. The people wanted to know more. They wanted to know: what manner of man is Harry Truman?

A Modest Man

Harry Truman is the man in the grey suit, usually double-breasted. His college education consists of a brief spell at the Kansas City School of Law. He is an inconspicuous man with thin lips, steel-rimmed glasses, flatly combed grey hair, and a flat, not unpleasant Missouri twang.

He is modest. He spent most of his first 33 years on his father's farm, then rose to prominence in politics through rubber-stamp party regularity, a lot of luck and a sharp eye for the main chance. He has none of the flowing pretensions that many Senators wear like togas. After his nomination in Chicago he reiterated: "I'm a Jackson Country Democrat, and proud of it."

He is homespun and plain as an old shoe; his shrewd and educated political sense guards him against assuming any more sophisticated manner. On his campaign train he joined newsmen at poker almost every night, dressed in pajamas and an old flowered dressing gown, the kind that can be bought on any Main Street. When the waiter brought in a deep-dish pie, Harry Truman exclaimed: "My, the crust is as good as Mummy used to make." He drinks his bourbon with ginger ale.

He is a hearty eater. Yet he can still get into World War I major's uniform. His measurements: 5 ft. 10 in.; 167 lbs.; 33-in waist.

With the ingrained habits of a farm boy, he still rises early; but his years in that city have made him hate to go to bed at night. His reading habits run to volumes on the Civil War, of which he has devoured thousands. His specialty: the Battle of Chancellorsville. He married his boyhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace, whom he met in Sunday School when he was seven and she six. He is still a member of the First Baptist Church of Grandview, Mo., although he says he has never been "a very active churchgoer." The Christian Century called him "a religious man." For a while he skipped around on the fringes of Dr. Frank Buchman's Moral Re-Armament movement.

A Straight Row

On that November day in 1884 when Grover Cleveland reversed 24 years of Republican rule to win the Presidency for the Democrats, John Truman, owner of a mule barn in Lamar, Mo., raised a flag over his white frame house and vowed it would stay there as long as Democracy remained in power. Six months earlier, John Truman had tacked a mule shoe above his front door to celebrate the birth of his first son, Harry.

The Trumans were plain people of Scotch, Irish and Dutch stock. (Harry said: "We're a little of everything. If you shook the family tree anything might fal' out.")

The Trumans moved to a farm near Independence when Harry was four. Harry's boyhood was not much fun. He did the farm chores. He never had a bicycle, he did not play ball and he did not hunt (he did not like it). Harry Truman was the one boy in Independence who never ducked his piano lessons and worst of all, never seemed to mind being seen with his music roll under his arm. He had to wear glasses at an early age, and the Independence toughs marked him down as a sissy.

After high school he tried for West Point, but his weak eyes cost him the appointment. He was a timekeeper for the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas City, wrapped papers for the Star, clerked in a bank and rose to bookkeeper at $115 a month. Suddenly he returned to his father's farm, and stayed there for ten years. His mother now 91, says he could plow the straightest row of corn she ever saw.

Truman has soldiered in the Missouri National Guard since 1905; World War I made him a second lieutenant and he rose to captain. In France he disciplined a panicky company in combat; he was directing artillery fire in the Meuse-Argonne until one minute before the Armistice. On the way home, he rose to major.

Back in Kansas City, with a war buddy, he opened a haberdashery on Kansas City's Twelfth Street, across from the Muehleback Hotel. This sole business venture crashed resoundingly, leaving Truman with $15,000 in debts, which he was still paying off 14 years later.

Broke and dispirited, Harry Truman turned to politics. With the backing of American Legionnaires, who had made his haberdashery their hangout, he won the nod of Boss Pendergast for county judge. Faithful, efficient, unimaginative, never one to make trouble, he stayed in this administrative post for ten years.

A Roaring City

In the '20s and '30s, Kansas City under Boss Pendergast was the most wide-open city in the U.S. Silver dollars clinked on the tables of drab gambling dens up and down Twelfth Street; saloons were open all night; the tapping of prostitutes along the windows of Fourteenth Street was like hail on a greenhouse roof; the bellboys in even the best hotels were pimps. Stripteasers were everywhere, and in the ill-yet far-famed Chesterfield Club the waitresses trolled around naked even at lunch. It was a roaring city, beloved of the salesmen and particularly the drovers who poured in from the West and South-west. Pendergast defenders said: "It's good for business."

Everybody bought Tom Pendergast's White Seal bourbon; contractors soon found Pendergast's Ready-Mixed Concrete the only one to use. At every election ghosts were voted by the carloads. Tom himself, the very embodiment of the cartoonists' boss, shunned night life, rose betimes, appeared early at his famed second-floor office at 1908 Main Street, gave audience to hundreds of supplicants, and in between time played the ponies (in one year he bet $2,000,000, lost $600,000).

He began to slip in the late '30s, when an energetic federal district attorney named Maurice Milligan moved in on the vote frauds. The real crash came when Boss Tom was caught red-handed with a $400,000 bribe from fire-insurance companies. Tom went to jail—for income-tax evasion.

Through all the years of vice, graft and vote frauds, Harry Truman remained clean. The worst that could be said of him was that he remained slavishly faithful to the corrupt machine, and that he had a strong stomach or an insensitive nose.

As presiding judge of the county court he had 64 road supervisors (the present administration has but 16); he laid $10,000,000 worth of roads rigorously insisting on a South Dakota contractor who had the low bid. And when he built Jackson County's $3,000,000 skyscraper court house, he had $36,00 left out of the appropriation (he used the surplus for a statue of Andy Jackson).

'The Best I Can Do'

How Harry Truman got to the Senate in 1934 is now a famed anecdote of U.S. politics. Restless in his $6,300 county job, he had his eyes on the collectorship, which—with fees—paid $25,000. He sought Tom's help, but Tom had promised the collectorship to another. Said Pendergast: "The best I can do right now, Harry, is a U.S. Senatorship." With the help of Tom Pendergast's ghost voters, Harry won the election.

In his first Senate term, he kept his mouth closed and voted 99 per cent New Deal. He also did his final two errands for the Boss. He got the Missouri WP Administratorship for a Pendergast henchman named Matt Murray, who later went to prison for income tax evasion. And he tried to block the reappointment of Maurice Milligan as U. S. district attorney—after the Pendergast vote-fraud trails had begun.

This was the low point in Harry Truman's career. He fought Milligan tooth and nail, rising to make a violent speech on the Senate floor in which he even questioned Milligan's "public morals." But the Senate confirmed Milligan overwhelmingly.

In 1940, but for a turn of the wheel, Truman would probably have been beaten in the Democratic primary by Missouri's forth-right Governor Lloyd Star. Milligan entered the race and split the anti-Pendergast vote. Truman won with a 7,000 margin.

(To Be Concluded)

AMERICAN CULTURE

Is Characterized by Material Civilization

Editor's Note: The following is the substance of a thesis by Koji Iizuka entitled "Similarities and Dissimilarities Between American and European Culture," appearing in the Domei Commentary of April 28. The theme is treated by him also in his new book "A Country and Its People":

The treatment of American culture by Koji Iizuka is somewhat different from the ordinary. It is different in that, where we commonly view American culture as an outgrowth of European material and mechanical culture, he aims to clarify the true nature and peculiarities of American culture. This theme is designed to get at the naked truth by breaking up commonplace beliefs.

It is true, however, that the United States takes great pride in her great material power as the main asset in the conduct of this war. She seems to depend solely on her scientific and technical power, based upon such materialism, to attain her goal. Yet if we view it in that light—in regard to the power of science which has no boundary nor limit, speaking geographically and historically—American culture can be but part and parcel of European culture. But such a conclusion would place our own culture in an awkward position, which also derives much strength from the adoption of modern science. So it appears that each culture carries its own national characteristics. Hence Iizuka's theme to differentiate American culture from that of Europe. He undertakes to point a true picture of the actual nature of American culture.

Founded in the Alleghenies

American culture was virtually born in the Alleghenies. Iizuka refers to Emerson's famous saying that "America started from the Allegheny Mountains." This reference is necessary for distinguishing American culture from that of Europe, which Iizuka attempts to do in his treatise. It is common knowledge that, after the discovery of the New World, the culture founded there was what had been transplanted from Europe and that the early Americans were obsessed by a "colonial complex." It is natural, therefore, that the manner in which the early immigrants conquered their domain and assimilated themselves with new conditions formed the foundations of American culture. In short, American culture was founded in a new country which had no proud traditions. Being of modern origin, it did not have to become modernized like European culture. Also, it is unlike the culture of other lands, as for instance Japan which had to experience an interruption to her traditions, in a manner of speaking, historically and socially.

As we have said, present-day American culture is a development of her colonial culture minus traditions. This is the culture that advaned westward from the Alleghenies, from the last part of eighteenth century to the middle of the last century. In the first stages of its advance it experienced the Industrial Revolution, which was instrumental in causing the United States to make use of scientific technique in her development.

Production Rules Supreme

America's social structure is likewise of a modern pattern, so much so, that there was never much provincialism in them, such as was seen in many European countries, handicapping their process of modernization. The same goes for America's economic structure, as her living conditions depended on the obtainment of foreign markets, although the care of her domestic markets was a matter of course. In the development of her farm lands and the production of processed natural products, the object was not to meet the local demands, but to sell on the market the things which were produced for the mere sake of production. All these things affected American culture, including her social conditions. Conditions had little chance to experience any such delicate differences as between capitalism and communism which swept some of the European countries some time ago. It was, first and last, it was mass production, based on statistics, that ruled social conditions. They say in America that time is money; but in this case it is the money that talks, everything being appraised on the basis of currency. This, in short, applies to her culture as well.

Now let us see how American culture compares with those of Europe. As we have said, it is the nature of American culture to appraise everything on a currency basis. It is a technical and economic demand which stands above all other values. It is a sheer rationalization, even demanding the mechanization of men. So little do Americans appreciate the classical and traditional side of culture that they simply shock those who believe in their traditional culture. Many are the people in present-day Europe who, in spite of the modernization of everything in life, hang on to their histories and traditions. Such beliefs are absolutely impossible to observe in America. Why America is not that way has been already explained.

THE GERMAN SITUATION

Problem Much More Complicated Than in 1918

The London Times' diplomatic correspondent reports on May 5 as follows:

The time is approaching when the Central Control Commission is to take up the duties and put into force the policies concerted by the major Allied powers. The problem is different in nature and more vast in scope than in 1918. Then, the Reich had not been invaded except some small areas and suffered little bombing. Governmental administrative structures remained, transport was working and there had been no dispersal of whole communities.

Today Germany is in a vast chaos without a government, with administrative machines smashed, industries in ruin and people rooted up.

Who the British representative of the Control Commission will be, it is not yet publicly announced but the choice seems to be between Alexander and Montgomery. Eisenhower will be the American representative.

This body will be the real ruler of Germany entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the carrying out of the Allied policies. Whether the seat of government will be in Berlin remains to be seen. That depends on the results of survey facilities remaining in the battered capital.

Germans Must Obey

The Control Commission will issue orders and the Germans will have to obey. Under the commission there will be agencies or divisions to cover every phase of public economic life. They will be much like ministries and their work will be coordinated by some other authority immediately below the Control Commission.

This is in an advanced stage of preparation. Kirkpatrick and Major General Kirby have done excellent work to build up the organization. A large staff has been recruited. Percy Mills, formerly a controller of general machine tools is the head of the economic division.

The chemical industry, for example, is requiring closest supervision. Discussions have taken place to bring it under some form of international control. Directing the life of postwar Germany, the Commission's gravest responsibilities will be re-education. The right kind of teachers must be found in schools, books must be revised and a different spirit infused, if the new generation is to learn and practice peace. There can be no illusions among those who will soon be directing German life about the difficulty in transforming the mentality which made the concentration camps possible.

The Germans will have to be called on to help run the country and the one serious problem is to eliminate all Nazis. There is, at present, little information regarding the extent to which the surviving leaders have made plans to reorganize the movement underground.

The Allied Military Government is to continue to function in occupied Germany until it merges into a larger organization which is to take over the control of Germany as a whole. The duration of such control is unpredictable but it will certainly last long enough to eliminate militarism.

Wants Others In

Dagens' Nyheter's London correspondent telegraphs on May 16 as follows:

The British government has expressed the wish that Belgian, Dutch and Norwegian forces shall take part in the British zone of occupation in Germany. Belgium and Holland are said to have accepted but the Norwegian decision will be taken after the return of the government.

Churchill, at the same time, declared that the Germans shall administrate themselves under Allied control. The British approach to the three small western Allies is interpreted by diplomatic observers as a possible effort to restart the discussions about the west European regional bloc. It is possible that London also wishes to have Denmark take part in these negotiations.

The most important thing now is, however, the discussions between London and Paris as both Holland and Belgium make an Anglo-French settlement the condition of their accession. Regional and military cooperation between England, France and Holland is, no doubt, the most important wish, while the question about Norway and Denmark is less urgent.

England wishes also to restrict as much as possible the size of its occupation army in Northwestern Germany which explains the approach to the smaller states. As far as it is known, a similar approach has not been made by the Americans, as French occupation zone, to a great extent, will consist of parts of the original American zone.

Informal Russian invitations to the Czechoslovakian and Yugoslavian governments, to take part in the Russian zone with occupation troops, probably have been issued, although British observers hinted that such an arrangement could remove Yugoslavian irritation regarding Trieste and certain parts of Austria.

It is declared in Czechoslovakian quarters that one is not specially anxious to take part in the occupation of Germany because of the enormous reconstruction work, but it is declared that the question may be acute if the smaller Allied states are invited.

An agreement between the Moscow and Lublin governments about the Polish administration inside certain German districts seems also partly to mean Polish assistance inside the Russian zone.

It is pointed out in Dutch quarters that the question of the size of the Dutch forces is not certain as Holland is going to send a great part of its military resources for Dutch participation in the occupation of Northwestern Germany. The present plan seems to be that Holland and Belgium are not going to have special zones but will take part with troops under the command of the British chief. When the Belgian foreign minister, some months ago, visited England, claims of a Belgian zone were presented, as the Belgians are anxious that the French zone shall not cut them off from economic connections with Germany and the rest of Europe.

The most important part of Churchill's declaration on Wednesday about Germany is considered to be that an agreement has been reached between the Allied governments regarding the control of Germany, but most observers do not believe that all the difficulties have been overcome. It is still not certain which principles will be applied by the Anglo-Americans on one side and the Soviet Union on the other to their respective zones. Transport and distribution of food in Germany without consideration to the boundaries between zones is said to be planned. No more extensive declaration is probable before the conference between the "Big Three" which is still not fixed.

It is reported that the Soviet Union intends to use people from the free German Committee in Moscow in the administration of its zone but these reports are not confirmed. What is feared here, is that the Russian zone will be cut off from other German zones and that different methods will be used by the Soviets.

Churchill's declaration that the "Germans shall govern themselves" is believed to mean that the Allies intend to have control over local German administration. A German Central government will not be allowed for a long time to come.

Regarding Doenitz, it is probable that he will be allowed his position as personal guarantee that German submarines should obey the order of capitulation after which he will be removed. It is believed that the military administration of Germany under Eisenhower will continue until all armed German forces have been taken care of and the war prisoner question has been solved. After that the Central Control Commission will take over.

Busch's Position Uncertain

The London Observer reports on May 13 as follows:

Field Marshal Busch broadcast from Klensburg Radio on May 11: "By order of the grand admiral and in agreement with the British occupation authorities, I have taken over the command of Schlesswig-holstein and the areas occupied by the troops of Montgomery."

The announcement has not been denied by Allied sources and therefore appears authentic. The consent to the appointment of Busch seems to have emanated from SHAEF. Neither the foreign office nor the war office had any comment to offer. Implications of the appointment are far reaching. Busch's functions will go beyond those necessary for technical implementation of unconditional surrender. If the announcement reviews the Allied confirmation, he is taking over complete military and civil power, though under Allied control.

This power, according to the announcement is derived from Doenitz who thereby is implicitly recognized as the head of the German Reich. Germans may now be liable to assume; first, that the German Reich continues to exist, secondly, Doenitz is recognized as the head of the state; thirdly, there is an Allied agreement to establish German Regional Governments under Amgot; fourthly, these Regional Governments derive authority from Doenitz; fifthly, there is no objection to high ranking German officers filling them.

Every one of these points proved highly controversial. Last month, when Germany was split in two, Hitler appointed Busch former commander of the 16th Army in Russia as commander-in-chief in the north. Nothing was known about his politics. Most of the German commanders in the east are regarded as war criminals by the Russians and it is not known whether Busch forms an exception.

The London Times' diplomatic correspondent reports on May 14 as follows: Urgent inquiries have been addressed by London to relevant authorities to clear up the confusion about the position of Doenitz who persists in speaking and acting as though he is accepted as the head of the state. Busch claims to act on "orders" from Doenitz, but only "in agreement" with British authorities.

The view which is widely held is that Doenitz and Busch are already seeking to establish a regime which the Allies have to deal with. Neither, however, is a man to be trusted. The feeling is strong that they should be put in their places.

PROBLEM OF CHUNGKING'S SOVEREIGNTY

Grave Crisis Regarded Inevitable

By TEIZO TAIRA

II

In conjunction with the movement for building a State of racial unity, the demand is growing in China for the democratization of the country. In China where a democratized organization has been existent under the despotic form of government, there have always been many elements eager for the establishment of new democracy. Apart from Yenan's new democratic principles, Chungking is striving for the democratization of the country and for the establishment of constitutional government, not simply because of her desire to promote friendly relations with America and the Soviet Union or to appease the disgruntled third elements but because she is faced by the urgent necessity of establishing herself on a democratic basis. She knows that the execution of the total war will otherwise be difficult and the Kuomintang will have to forfeit public support. As the racial awakening grows stronger among them, the Chinese people evince a greater desire for international independence and endeavor at the same time to throw off all manner of the old yoke at home. Their attempts to free themselves from the shackles of the militaristic or old bureaucratic structure, from the incubus of the old form of production and from the old family yoke have engendered a widespread demand for democratization, and this has intensified the tendency to imitate American democracy. As already mentioned, America is more favored by China than any other country, and to make her dearer to the Chinese, she has a form of government which is sought after by them in getting their country modernized. Thus, there seems to be no conflict of interests between them, but the democratized order actually existent in China is different from that prevailing in America. Moreover, as the work of national unification and modernization progresses, the Chinese people naturally come to regard America's Dollar Imperialism as a new form of control or exploitation of China. A section of Chinese intellectuals are already criticizing American ways on this score. The more aid America extends to China, the more suspicious the Chinese become of America's underlying motives, and as they understand why America is so anxious to lay China under her obligations, they grow more critical of American methods, become more watchful of American doings and come to manifest a stronger desire for national independence. Chungking is too shrewd not to see through America's deep design, no matter how skilfully the latter may try to camouflage it. This is especially so, as America, forgetful of her profession of solicitude for the defense of democracy, actually dared to interfere with Chinese affairs and put pressure on Chungking after her failure in the attempt to restrain Chungking by showing goodwill toward Yenan with a view to bringing about a unification favorable to herself. America is evidently growing impatient and uneasy not only because she has discovered that she can neither influence the course of Chinese politics as she likes nor implant her own form of production in China according to plan but because she is apprehensive of China's qualitative transformation taking place at any time. Anyway, it is interesting to note that elements of estrangement are manifesting themselves between the two countries who once appeared to show every prospect of getting closer and closer together, though it is unlikely that it will lead to a speedy deterioration of their relations.

Chungking is continuing its meaningless war against Japan on the pretext of gaining full sovereignty and independence, and so long as it maintains such an attitude, it must needs rely on America's aid. Whether or no America's aid for Chungking will be found compatible with China's aspiration to attain full independence, future Sino-American relations will show. Chungking may in the meanwhile be induced by the behavior of two other Powers to reconsider its attitude fundamentally. One of these Powers is Japan who is faithfully acting up to the spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, and the other is the Soviet Union who, under her own view of the world which is different from that of Chungking, is getting her international position steadily elevated. Chungking now poses as one of the Big Four in the anti-Axis camp, and there is an unprecedentedly vigorous growth of racial ardor among her people while her international position is rising to a height never attained before. This notwithstanding, however, Chungking faces a very grave crisis. Of this fact the Chungking leaders are fully aware and they are consequently in great anguish.

(End)